



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

that this was really Lindley's supposed dwarf tobacco ; although this might have been inferred from a glance at the figure in the Botanical Register, by any one who had seen the plant growing.

The ordinal place for the genus should not be considered as settled. Eminent systematists have believed it to be of the Solanaceæ, of the Gentianaceæ and of the Hydrophyllaceæ. The very first impressions, like first glances at doubtful words in a piece of bad handwriting, are very apt to be correct in cases of this kind. And Mr. Lindley recorded that the envelope which held the seeds from which the plants were raised in the garden of the Horticultural Society in 1823, bore the statement that it was from this plant that the Indians prepared the finest of their tobacco. *Hesperochiron*, alive or dead, looks Solanaceous enough, and if it be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, that the Indians used it for tobacco, this would go far to indicate that with the Solanaceæ are its affinities.

Cryptogamia versus Heterophyta.

The term Anthophyta, as an equivalent and substitute for the Linnæan Phænogamia (or Phanerogamia), seems likely to come into general use in the near future. Its adoption will make necessary a corresponding word to designate collectively the Pteridophyta, Bryophyta and other plants heretofore included under the name Cryptogamia. I suggest for this purpose the term Heterophyta, which seems to me simple, convenient and significant, and exactly in accordance with the previous terms of the series and with the genius of the language. It is so appropriate, in fact, that I shall not be surprised to learn that it has already been proposed.

E. E. STERNS.

A New Variety of *Erythronium*, L.

Erythronium albidum, Nutt., var. COLORATUM, n. var. Pink Dog-tooth Violet. Sepals white, more or less suffused with rose purple, varying to bright red ; leaves more strongly mottled with green and brown than in the type. Shaded woods near streams, McLennan county, east central Texas ; not rare ; flowers in February.

The suffusion of red extends even to the ripening capsule,

but the variety is mainly founded upon the color of the flowers, which are said* to have, when first gathered, the "delicate fragrance of the cultivated sweet violet, but in the course of an hour or two this odor passes entirely away." E. E. STERNS.

Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

Algues Magellaniques Nouvelles.—M. P. Hariot. (Journ. de Bot., i., pp. 55-59 and 72-74; illustrated.)

Siphonocladus, *Ectocarpus*, *Sphacelaria*, *Ceramium*, *Callophyllis* and *Hildebrandtia*, illustrated by six cuts in the text, are figured and described from Orange Harbor and the Falkland Isles. *Aquilegia longissima*, Gray.—Serenio Watson. (Garden and Forest, i., p. 31, fig. 6.)

Azolla et Salvinia dans la Gironde. (Journ. de Bot., i., p. 29.)

Two more of our water weeds are causing trouble among the millers and death among the fishes in France. Instead of *Anacharis*, however, it is *Salvinia natans* and *Azolla Caroliniana* which have spread near Bordeaux so as to become a nuisance.

Bæria gracilis, Gray. (Gartenflora, xxxvi., p. 392; fig. 96.)

Calochortus flavus, Schult. f., and *Milla biflora*, Cav.—C. G. Pringle. (Garden and Forest, i., p. 20.)

Cladoniées Magellaniques.—M. P. Hariot. (Journ. de Bot., i., pp. 282-286.)

Twenty-two species of *Cladonia*, with two new ones and two varieties, are listed and described.

Ferns—Preparation and Mounting of.—J. D. King. (The Microscope, viii., pp. 78-81.)

A detailed account of the method of mounting microscope slides of pinnules used by one of the most successful manipulators.

Florule des Isles Saint-Pierre et Miquelon.—E. Bonnet. (Journ. de Bot., i., pp. 180-186, 219-221, 234-239, 249-253, 260-266.)

This is an interesting list of plants found in the last of the French possessions in North America, the islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon off the southern coast of Newfoundland. It is mainly a compilation from the collections of La Pylaie, Delamare and Beauteemps-Beaupré.

Geraniaceæ—A Study of North American.—William Trelease.

*By Miss S. A. Trimble, of Waco, who collected the specimens.